

Amendments to the Specification**Page 1, line 9 – Page 2, line 3:**

Many hundreds of thousands of 911 calls are sent each day for varying types of medical and non-medical related emergencies. Of these many hundreds of thousands 911 calls, approximately 150,000 of these calls originate from mobile terminals. In view of the increasing numbers of 911 calls in general, and mobile-originated 911 calls specifically, the FCC has imposed E911 phase1 and phase2 requirements on local wireless carriers and Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) providers to improve on the information which is transmitted over a 911 call to assist in providing a response that is accurately targeted at the whatever emergency is being reported and to the proper person or persons in need of the service. Thus, these FCC E911 requirements have imposed a requirement that PSAP providers add TTY capabilities to their call tracker stations. The E911 phase2 requirements place geo-location requirements on calls originating from terminals to assist in locating the physical location from which a 911 call is originating from since a constant physical location cannot be associated with a wireless call from a known number as can a call from a landline telephone on the Public Safety Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).

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In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, in response to the triggering of a user's mobile terminal by an event, such as through pushing a dedicated button, by inputting a predetermined sequence of digits, through a menu selection, or automatically in response to an external input in response to an event external to the mobile terminal, a digital record containing user-specific information that is stored in the mobile terminal is packetized and transmitted over a signaling channel through the public wireless network without establishing

an end-to-end connection. The one or more packets are marked in their headers as being emergency 911 (E911) packets. From the header information in these packets, a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) in the wireless network, recognizes these E911 packets as being destined to that MSC's nearest PSAP, and transmits the information contained in those packets to that PSAP using one of several possible transport mechanisms. A first transport mechanism is over a wireless signaling channel if the local PSAP has such wireless signaling capabilities. A second transport mechanism incorporates text-to-speech conversion of the data within contained within the packets, which converted audio signal is then sent via a standard 911 call to the nearest PSAP at a receiving number that is dedicated to receiving such calls. Another transport mechanism is via email. The packets are encapsulated in an email message and sent to an email address of the local PSAP that is known to the MSC. Even further, the information contained within the packets could be delivered by a direct hardwire data connection to a terminal at the PSAP, or could be sent via modem to a modem-equipped data terminal at the PSAP via a switched landline connection on the Public Safety Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Other transport mechanisms could also be used, and a combination of such mechanisms could also be used for purposes of redundancy.